

along Bolinas Ridge. *Ceanothus Masonii* was the most abundant species along Bolinas Ridge in the area which had been burned in 1924. I do not know how many times the ridge has been burned over subsequently; however, since some of the plants appeared to be at least six or seven years old, no destructive fires have occurred since 1935. Many seedlings and young plants abound in and along the ridge trail which has been cleared from time to time for use as a fire road. In addition to many plants of typical Bolinas *Ceanothus*, a few plants with leaves simulating those of *C. purpureus* Jepson, and a few with leaves intermediate between the two, were observed. A few plants with the large leaves and habit of growth of *C. gloriosus* var. *exaltatus* and others with smaller leaves intermediate between those of *C. ramulosus* (Greene) McMinn and *C. purpureus* were found growing along the ridge. These facts supported by additional observations made upon certain *Ceanothus* entities occurring in the North Coast Ranges, lead to the conclusion that Bolinas *Ceanothus* is a member of a large complex, which may consist of several species occupying different geographical and probably ecological niches.

Mills College, California,
November 27, 1941.

NOTES AND NEWS

RANGE EXTENSIONS IN SPECIES OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA. New localities have been reported recently for the following species:

BOYKINIA JAMESII Engelm. var. **HEUCHERIFORMIS** (Rydb.) Rosendahl. Growing in crevices of limestone cliffs, altitude 8800 feet, Canadian zone, above White Pine Lake, northeast slopes of Mount Magog, Cache County, Utah, July 17, 1936, *Maguire 14046*. This species is known from Colorado, Idaho and Nevada, but heretofore has not been reported from Utah.

SAXIFRAGA ERIOPHORA S. Watson. This rare plant, apparently known previously only from the type locality in the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona, has been collected as follows: common, moist ravine slopes along stream course in yellow pine and oak, altitude 8500 feet, Pine Crest, Pinaleno (Graham) Mountains, Graham County, Arizona, April 17, 1935, *B. & R. Maguire 10545*; altitude 8000 feet, May 26, 1936, *B. & R. Maguire 12012*, May 28, 1935, *B. & R. Maguire 12014*.—BASSETT MAGUIRE, Intermountain Herbarium, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

ERIODICTYON CAPITATUM Eastwood. Previously known only from Pine Canyon on Burton Mesa, five miles north of Lompoc, this species was discovered in a canyon on the James J. Hollister ranch, approximately five miles northeast of Point Conception, Santa Barbara County, California. Here, on a west-facing slope, elevation 900 feet, at the head of the west fork of Barranca

Honda, the shrub is associated with *Ceanothus cuneatus*, *C. papillosus*, *Phacelia ramosissima* var. *suffrutescens*, *Quercus agrifolia* and *Salvia mellifera* (July 20, 1941, *Tucker 342*, University of California Herbarium).—JOHN M. TUCKER, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND WOODY VINES OF THE PACIFIC COAST. By Evelyn Graham and Howard E. McMinn; published October, 1941, under the auspices of Mills College, California, by the Gillick Press, Berkeley, California; price \$3.00. In this volume of 259 pages the authors have presented the first general treatise on the shrubs and vines cultivated in California. The descriptions are brief and for the most part entirely non-technical, although as a convenience a comprehensive glossary of botanical terms is included. An introductory chapter presents a concise account of flowering plant organs and their functions for those who may not have had previous training in botany. Practical keys are supplied for all genera and species treated. The book is well illustrated with twenty-two plates from natural color photographs, also with 144 figures consisting of both photographs and line drawings. With this volume in hand any interested person should be able to name most of the commonly cultivated ornamental shrubs and vines of the state.—E. CRUM.

WEEDS OF CALIFORNIA. By W. W. Robbins, Margaret K. Bellue, and Walter S. Ball; published, 1941, by the State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento, California; price \$2.00. This useful work, succeeding Smiley's "Weeds of California," long since out of print, is the result of years of cooperation in research and field practice between the Division of Botany, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, and the Division of Plant Industry, State Department of Agriculture. Descriptions, origins and distributions of 693 species of weedy plants are included; in addition the control of weeds is discussed and weeds of special crops and soils are listed. Technical terms in keys and descriptions are avoided as much as possible. The volume is well illustrated with line drawings, photographs and 24 colored plates from the work of Lena Scott Harris. Sixteen maps showing the approximate distribution of certain important species are included.—A. CARTER.

PLANT HUNTERS IN THE ANDES. By T. Harper Goodspeed; published October, 1941, by Farrar and Rinehart, Inc.; price \$5.00. In this attractive volume are recounted the adventures of the members of the recent University of California Botanical Garden Expeditions to South America, especially to the Andean regions of Peru and Chile. Dr. Goodspeed, Director of the Botanical Garden and leader of the expeditions, has presented in a very readable manner material of both botanical and general interest. The book consists of 429 pages and is profusely illustrated with

photographs not only of the plant life and topography of the regions visited but also of certain social aspects of the South American scene.—E. CRUM.

DESERT WILD FLOWERS. By E. C. Jaeger; second edition, published October, 1941, Stanford University Press; price \$3.50. In this second edition a sixteen page popular key has been added that seems adequate when used in combination with the excellent drawings. Necessary corrections in the text have been made. The completeness of this attractive guide to the plants commends it to all who enjoy the deserts of California and their adjacent borders.—DAVID D. KECK.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Western Society of Naturalists was held at Stanford University, December 29 to 31, 1941. An important feature of the program was a symposium dealing with the genetic basis of evolution. The following papers were presented: "Genetic Evolutionary Processes in *Crepis*," Professor E. B. Babcock, University of California; "The Pattern of Relationships Revealed by Morphologic, Ecologic and Cytogenetic Evidence," Dr. Jens Clausen, Carnegie Institution of Washington Laboratory, Stanford University; "The Sterility Barrier," Dr. R. B. Goldschmidt, University of California; "Where Does Adaptation Come In?" Dr. F. B. Sumner, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California. Dr. Herbert L. Mason, University of California, presided and led the subsequent discussion.

Mr. J. Francis Macbride and Dr. Francis Drouet, members of the Herbarium staff, Field Museum, Chicago, spent some time in California this fall. During part of October they collected algae, mainly in the desert regions of southern California. Mr. Macbride, however, spent nearly two months in Berkeley where he was studying the South American collections in the University of California Herbarium in connection with his work on the "Flora of Peru."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CALIFORNIA BOTANICAL SOCIETY

May 15, 1941. Meeting, 2093 Life Sciences Building, University of California, Berkeley, at 7:45 P. M. Dr. G. Ledyard Stebbins, Jr., Chairman of the Program Committee, occupied the chair. Dr. Norman H. Boke, of the University of California Botanical Garden, Berkeley, gave a lecture on "The Structure of the Cactus Plant." The talk was illustrated by prepared sections of cactus tissue, shown through a microprojector, and by a collection of representative cactaceous genera loaned by Mr. Jack Whitehead.